SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852. NO. 22.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.
Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.
Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 1 A. M.
Closes on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.
Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing!

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns; in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

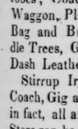
All Communications must be post-paid and directed to

SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

To my Friends and Customers in North Carolina.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the *State*, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establisnment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 18 .05 810—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

LAW SCHOOL At HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

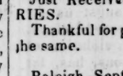
Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

Music and Pianos.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of

TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.

At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman,*

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90- 1y

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, in Oxford, on Wednesday, the 4th of February next. Business of importance will be before the Board, and a full attendance of the Trustees is earnestly desired.

By order of the President

JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Dec. 22, 1851. 901—4w.

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Estalishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

Ready-Made Clothing.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. We have received a full assortment of fine, extra fine, and low priced Ready-made Clothing, which we are instructed to sell at the very lowest prices, in order to close out the entire stock, to make room for further supplies.

A. B. STITH, & CO.

Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to R. P. FINCH.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N. C. Bookstore

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds,
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Misses Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from	
$700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " on modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fash onable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTER'S.

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE annual meeting of "The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company" will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, December 10th, 1851 12—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

$800 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, know nas "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

SEAL. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

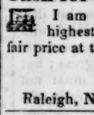
TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant, NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

Notice.

ALL persons whatsoever are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as have been contracted by myself.

JOSIAH O. WATSON,

December 26, 1851. 900- 3tpd.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

PRICE $ 1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type

REMARKS OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS,

At the Dinner of the Jackson Democratic Association, January 8, 1852.

The following toast having been read, and received with three hearty cheers—

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: A noble specimen of the young democracy—the architect of his own fortune; he never will forget first-principles—

Mr. DOUGLAS rose, and was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, what shall I say? What can I say after our illustrious guest has exhausted one branch of the subject, and my distinguished friend from Michigan has said all that was appropriate to be said upon the other. Yet we have assembled here to-night on an occasion that inspires every democrat with feelings of pride in connexion with that great political party in this country with which we are identified. The day not only presents to the mind a great event in the annals of our national history, but it brings before us more immediately the character of the man who has made a greater impress upon our institutions than any man who has ever lived, if we except the Father of his Country. [Great cheering.] No man has ever existed upon the American continent since the days of Jefferson who was so perfect and truthful an exponent of democratic principles as was Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.] He was a great military man. The battle of New Orleans proved him to be a hero; but his acts as a statesman were as far superior to anything that he ever performed upon the field of battle as the sun is more brilliant than the moon! [Cheers.] It is Andrew Jackson as a politician, Andrew Jackson as a statesman, Andrew Jackson as a democrat that we have assembled here this night for the purpose of honoring, and of keeping fresh in our memories all the attributes that pertained to him in that character. But, gentlemen, I am not going to detain you with a eulogy upon Andrew Jackson. Let his own history be written, and no man will be able to write an eulogy upon him. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, this is a festival of the Democratic Association. It is not out of place, therefore, upon this occasion to indulge in remarks which may be considered of a partisan nature. Yet I would say nothing that could not be verified by the truth of history. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan has said truly that every acquisition that has been made to the United States has been accomplished by the democratic party under democratic administrations! [Cheers.] Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California—every inch of ground that we have acquired has been the result not only of the principles, but of the action of the democratic party. [Cheers.] Each and all of those measures were strenuously opposed by our political opponents upon principle—they taking the ground distinctly that our territory is already too large for any one system of government. Their policy seems to have been always in perfect harmony with the principles of their party—that is, retrograding, instead of progressing; for they assumed the ground that the country was too large, and therefore no additions should be made to it. Mr. Madison, in defence of the constitution of the United States, said that no country was too large to be embraced under one republic, which would enable the representatives to assemble, perform their official duties, return to their constituents, and, after arranging their private affairs, resume their public duties during the same year. Rapid as has been our growth, and wide as has been our expansion, yet the advance of science, of the mechanic arts, the means of intercommunication, the spread of intelligence, have been far more rapid than has been our increase either of territory or population! [Great applause.] Young as I am, as your toast would indicate, I have seen the time when I congratulated myself upon making a very quick trip if I could go from Washington to my residence in three weeks; and now I lament my misfortune if it takes me four days to accomplish the same journey. At the time of the adoption of the constitution, you could make the trip to Georgia in about forty days; now it takes nearly two-thirds of that time to go to California; and when a railroad shall have been made direct to the Pacific, as it will be under a democratic administration, it will take nearly five days to make the trip! [Applause.] I allude to the progress in science and the mechanic arts in connexion with the means of communication for the purpose of showing that, no matter how rapid may be our growth, or how wide may be the expansion of our territory, our country will never be too large for one republic, even if we should include the entire continent. [Great applause.] I find that in my expressions I have been rather loose and vague. When I speak of our country being well adapted to an ocean-bound republic, of course I mean to include the islands on this side of the main channel of the two great seas. [Tremendous apppause.]

Mr. President, our system of government is as well adapted to the entire continent as it was to the space occupied by the original thirteen States, provided democratic principles are strictly and religiously observed in the administration of the government. The great conservative and renovating principle in our institutions is the rights of the States. If State rights are observed and respected—if the federal government is confined within its legitimate limits—if the reserved rights of the States and the people are held sacred—there can be no danger resulting from the indefinite extension and increase of these States. [Great applause.] Why, sir, my friend before me (Mr. Cass) well recollects when there was no State west of the range of the Allegany mountains; and the prevailing sentiment was, that that range constituted such a barrier that it was impossible even for Ohio and New York to belong to the same confederation. And yet every State that has been added to this Union in the northwest has been a band of iron to hold the States together. [Applause.]

I am by no means certain but that the sectional strife, jealousy, and ambition engendered between the North and the South would ere this have dissolved this glorious Union had it not been for the Great West. There she stands with an intelligent and patriotic population, born in about equal numbers in each of the great geographical divisions of the Union, with her trade flowing down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and down the great chain of lakes, and over the numerous lines of railroads and canals to the Atlantic, and with her fervent affection for friends, for kindred, and for native land, binding her with equal tenacity to the North and to the South. [Applause.] How can such a Union ever be dissolved? [Tremendous applause.] The North and South may quarrel and wrangle about a question which should never enter the halls of Congress; but the West will say to the South, You must not leave us; and to the North, You must faithfully observe the constitution—with all its compromises. [Continued applause.]

Mr. President, I repeat, therefore, that every new State added to the Union, and every one which shall be admitted into its bosom, adds new guarantees for the perpetuity of the Union, so long as the constitution is faithfully observed, and the rights of the States are protected under the guardianship of democratic administrations. [Great applause.]

Mr. President, we have much to do. The democracy have a mission to perform. It is the great mission of progress in arts and the sciences—in the science of politics and government—in the development and advancement of human rights throughout the whole world. [Applause.] We have a mission to perform in developing correct principles here; for, although the democracy have done much—have done everything that has been done by way of the advancement, elevation, and improvement in the political system of this country—still we have not accomplished everything.

A system of laws that was adapted to our condition twenty-five years ago must, in the nature of things and the progress of events, be inapplicable now in many respects. The man is not consistent who supports a question of expediency now, merely because he advocated it a quarter of a century ago; for, if it was wise then, the probabilities are that the change of circumstances in the development of our resources has rendered it expedient and unwise at this time. The man is only consistent who follows out his principles and adapts his measures to them in view of the condition of things he finds in existence at the period of time when it is necessary to make the application. [Great applause.] Hence I care not if a man says I have been inconsistent upon a measure of expediency, provided he will admit that I have always been faithful to my principles, and regulated all questions of expediency by them. Measures of policy are in their nature temporary, and liable to be abandoned whenever the necessity ceases which called them into existence; but democratic principles are immutable, and can never die so long as freedom survives. [Great applause.] Hence the man who imagines that the triumph of the democratic party at any presidential election places its principles permanently in the ascendency labors under a fatal delusion. We must observe eternal vilgiance. The democratic principle is eternal, and perpepual action and undyinging energy are requisite to give it force and carry it into effect. It requires harmony, energy, and unity of action now as much as at any former period of our political history. It is required both in reference to domestic questions and to our foreign policy. I think it is time that America had a foreign policy—[applause and cries of "Good! good!"]—a foreign policy predicated upon a true interpretation of the laws of nations—a foreign policy in accordance with the spirit of the age—[great applause]—but not such a foreign policy as we have seen attempted to be enforced in this country within the last three years. [Cries of "Good! good!"] We have been told, and you are told every day, that neutrality is the true American policy; and that plea has been the excuse for the acts which have been performed by the existing administration in connexion with the Cuban question. [Great applause.] They employ the American navy and army to arrest the volunteers and seize the provisions, ammunition, and supplies of every kind which may be sent in aid of the patriot cause, and at the same time give free passage and protection to all men, ammunition, and supplies which may be sent in aid of the royalist cause, and CALL THAT NEUTRALITY! [Great applause.] If I am engaged in a struggle for my life with a foe that is about to crush me, what do I care whether you furnish him with a club with which to beat out my brains, or seize the weapon from my hands with which I was about to defend myself? If they would propose to stop men and supplies on both sides, or open the door wide, and give free egress and ingress to both, I could then understand what they meant by neutrality. [Cries of "Good! good!"]

But this modern neutrality—that which denounces an American citizen as an outlaw and pirate, and authorizes any government into whose hands he may fall to execute him without the forms of trial simply because he was going to wage war in what he believed truly to be the cause of liberty—I do not distinctly understand. The doctrine prevails, too, that, because we have a statute that prohibits the fitting out of armed expeditions against other countries with which we are at peace, and because that statute imposes a penalty for its violation, therefore the executive branch of the government is authorized to denounce the offender as being guilty of piracy, when your own law has declared it to be only a misdemeanor. [Great applause.] And because it was proclaimed piracy, we find the Spanish government has acted upon that proclamation, and executed fifty American citizens in one day, without the forms of trial, and in palpable violation of solemn treaty stipulations entered into between the United States and Spain. [Applause.]

Mr. President, I will not occupy your time in presenting a bill of indictment against the present administration and the whig party. It is no part of my present purpose. They will soon be on trial before the sovereign people, and we well know what the verdict will be. [Great applause.] I have only alluded to these things incidentally, for the purpose of showing that the democracy have work on hand—have a duty to perform; and hence that we should be prepared for the performance of that duty. [Great applause.] The distinguished senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) has told you that the next President is to be a Democratic President. I believe that it is the will of Providence and the will of the people also. [Great applause.] But we should remember that the democracy are never in so great peril as when we do not dream of the least danger. Our opponents never achieved a victory except by means of our own divisions, or when they lulled us to sleep and threw us off our guard, under the expectation of our triumph. Let the democracy be united, firm, and vigilant, and then we can bid defiance to our political opponents, and insure a triumph that will be full of valuable results when it shall be achieved. I care not for a mere victory in the election of a man, unless it is an entire, complete triumph of our principles. How is this to be accomplished? By rallying upon the old democratic platform, and refusing to be seduced by an hypocritical pretence of danger to the Union that requires an unnatural amalgamation with our opponents. [Great applause.] The democratic party is as good a Union party as I desire. [Cries of "Good!" "good!"] The democratic party is the only Union party—it is the only party that can preserve the Union, [great applause,] because our principles are the only principles that are consistent with the existence and perpetuity of the Union. [Here three cheers were given.] If democratic principles had been strictly adhered to, and had prevailed, the Union would have never been in danger. If the whigs, by their unholy combinations, had not wrested the power temporarily from the hands of the democrats, the Union would never have been put in jeopardy, and they could not have claimed the glory of having aided us in having rescued it from that destruction which was the legitimate results of their own acts and principles. [Tremendous applause.] When the whigs come to me and say, Let us form a Union party, I say to them, But for you, the necessity for such a party could have never existed. [Continued applause.] They must not make an unholy alliance with abolitionists, and thereby put the Union in peril, and then call on me to abandon the time-honored principles of the democracy, and join them in perpetuating a federal dynasty under the pretext of loving the Union. [Three hearty cheers were here given.]

Mr. President, if the Union was ever in danger, it is now safe in anticipation of a complete triumph of the democratic party at the next election. [Applause.] We have only to be true to our country, to our principles, and to our party organization, and an easy victory awaits us. Let us rally the democratic party upon the old issues—upon the Baltimore platform. [Loud and continued applause.] Let the democracy of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Polk be our standard of democraby. [Great and vehement applause.]

Mr. President, I fear that I have already trespassed too long on your patience. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I ought to have made a short speech; and had I received notice that I would have been called upon to respond to a toast so complimentary to myself, I would have taken time to have arranged my thoughts sufficiently to have made you a short speech. But your kindness and partiality have forced me upon the stand in the midst of the enthusiasm produced by the magic eloquence of the illustrious Hungarian, and the patriotic sentiments of my distinguished friend from Michigan; and after they have exhausted the material from which speeches should be made, I have been left to pick up here and there, the pieces of driftwood which might be found floating upon the current, and form and mould them into something which I trust will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, I will be permitted to say, that this day has been, as the Eighth of January always should be, a glorious day for the democracy. It is the most brilliant entertainment I have ever witnessed in the capital of this great republic. Honored by the presence and smiles of the ladies, and animated by those patriotic sentiments which the occasion is so well calculated to inspire, the Democratic Association have reason to feel proud of their banquet.

Mr. Douglas resumed his seat amid the most hearty and enthusiastic cheering.

SAVINGS BANKS. The value of these institutions to the *people* is becoming more and more appreciated every day. Their importance and utility in inducting into the practice of economy on the principle of of gradual, sure, and ultimate gain and reproduction, those who otherwise perhaps would not think such a thing worth their endeavors, cannot be overestimated. We observe that the two regular savings institutions of our city the "Savings Bank of Baltimore," and the "Eutaw Savings Bank Baltimore," have both just made their annual reports, which are certainly very encouraging and well calculated to excite others than their already numerous depositors to avail of their their benefits. The "Savings Bank of Baltimore," the oldest institution of the sort in the city, had on hand on the 31st ult. $2,680,072, of which $1,005,511 had been received from depositors during the past years, and $162,759 for interest on loans and dividends on stock. The amounts paid out during the year were as follows: to depositors $854,265 42; for expenses $9,858 18; for taxes $7,482—total $871,615 60. The "Eutaw Savings Bank," an institution of only a few year's standing, had on hand on the 31st ult. $255,047 15, of which $210,031 67 had been received from depositors, and $14,334 42 from interest on loans and stock dividends during the year; there having been paid out, however, during the same period, $245,769, of whico $142,972 17 went to depositors, and $2,797 45 for expenses and taxes. The funds of both these institutions are employed solely in the purchase of stocks and loans on real estates and stocks.

Baltimore Sun.

REMARKS OF GEN. LANE,

At the Festival of the Jackson Democratic Association, January 8th, 1852.

The sixth toast by the committee was read as follows:

Gen. Joseph Lane: We honor the man for his patriotism, heroism, and devotion to democratic principles.

Gen. Lane, on taking the speaker's stand, was greeted with three enthusiastic cheers, and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very proud of this occasion to meet so many of my democratic friends. Nothing has occurred for many years that is more gratifying than this pleasure of meeting so many of the democracy of the country upon an occasion like this—upon the Eighth of January—for, let me say, this is the first Eighth of January I have seen in the States since the commencement of the Mexican war.

It is a pleasure to meet the democracy of the country upon any occasion, but more especially when that occasion is to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead—the hero of the battle of New Orleans—the great soldier and the enlightened statesman.

I am also gratified to be here for the exceeding pleasure it has afforded me to hear the illustrious Hungarian, our honored guest. He made a most glorious speech in a most glorious cause—the cause not only of his own Hungary, but the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world.

He was followed by the distinguished senator from Michigan, [Gen. Cass,] whose life has been spent in the vindication and advocacy of democratic principles, and who, by his eminent talents and high statesmanship as our Minister at the Court of Paris, contributed so largely to raise our country in the estimation of the world. The storms of many winters have passed over his head, and his democracy, always reliable, has been tempered by experience. As my friend beside me well remarked, his capacious mind exhausted the subject.

And then came forward the senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] who, though young, is nevertheless a "giant" in the cause.

Now, after these eloquent and able speeches from these distinguished gentlemen, I cannot hope to say anything new or interesting to you.

I will say, however, that I would like to extend to others the principles of our government, and after they have become independent and free I would, by annexation, throw around them our protection. Then let any Russian power say these people should not enjoy liberty and equal rights, and the voice of this people, from one end of the nation to the other, would thunder out, in the language of the illustrious JACKSON, "By the Eternal, they shall be free." [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, as this appears to be a social democratic gathering, where each is called upon to give in his experience, [laughter,] as the representative of the Far West I would say to you, that the cause of democracy there is onward and upward. You are all aware that I was sent out by the lamented POLK to the very extreme of the country to establish a government. I went out in a democratic way, and when I arrived there I had the pleasure to find a democratic population. I found that on the Pacific side of the mountains democracy prevailed and flourished. And when this country was tossed by the tempest of sectional strife and agitation—when we saw the illustrious patriot before me, (Gen. Cass,) and Douglas, Clay, Houston, Webster, and other friends of the country, regardless of political prejudices, struggling to bring about a compromise of the exciting questions, the united prayer of the people of Oregon went up to Heaven that their labors would be crowned with success and the Union preserved. And, gentlemen, it should be a matter of congratulation to us, as patriots and as democrats, that a just, honorable, constitutional, and final settlement has been effected. [Cheers.]

My friend Judge Douglas has said of the spread of democracy that the institutions of our country have not stopped their progress. Gentlemen, they know no limit. They must and will be extended to the people of this continent at least, and, in the lapse of time, they will be extended to Hungary. I regret that it is otherwise to-day. If it could be possibly done, I would say *now*. But so far as this continent is concerned, if it would benefit them and advantage us, as I believe it would, the day is not far distant when we can truly say with the poet,

"The whole boundless continent is ours." [Cheers.]

We are now upon the Far West; we can go no further. Many would regret that the coast did not extend 2,000 miles further, that our institutions might be extended over them. [Applause.] They will be extended to the islands, and ultimately, I trust, they will be extended over the whole world. Democracy is progressive, and they must prevail, for they are adapted to the happiness of man. "The Queen of the Gulf" is *almost* ours already. I have lived fifty years,—and I see no reason why I should not live fifty more, [laughter]—and I have seen this republic prosper and spread from thirteen States until it now embraces thirty-one free and sovereign States, peopled by an intelligent and patriotic population. Its strides are still onward.

Gentlemen, before we again assemble around the social board to celebrate another Eighth of January, we will be called upon to elect a President of the United States. That President must be a democrat, [cheers,] but a union of the democracy is necessary to secure this end. May I be allowed to express my fervent hope that, let the nomination fall upon whomsoever it may—whether it is the illustrious senator from Michigan, whose enlarged patriotism and experience so eminently fit him for the station, or the gallant Butler, of Kentucky, or my friend from Illinois, "the young democrat," or any other democrat—every democrat in the country, from Maine to Texas, will give him a most hearty and cordial support?

I have had the honor, in my life, of voting three times for General Jackson, twice for Mr. Van Buren, and once for Mr. Polk. In 1848 I was not in the country, and things went wrong. [Great laughter.] But the fact that things went wrong in '48 is the very reason they should go right in '52. [Cheers.] I trust that we shall enter that campaign united, with all our differences healed, and each democrat emulating his fellow-democrat in the noble rivalry as to who will do most for the cause. The time, the occasion, our duty to our country and to posterrty, everything conspire to proclaim, "A UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION." [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have intended to be brief. I am not in the habit of public speaking; but when I see the democracy turn out in the numbers they have flocked here to-night, and evince the enthusiasm that pervades this assembly I cannot be silent. But I have said enough, and will not longer trespass upon your patience.

MR. CALHOUN'S WORKS. Here we have at last the residium of the crucible, the result of a lifetime abstraction; the sum of those infinite reasonings that filled the teeming, seething, never-resting intellect, which lately gleamed the planet Jupiter of the Southern Heavens. Associations more thrilling than those which cluster on the name and the book of Corpernicus, throng around the legacy which Calhoun has thus left to the world of his own and of after ages.

The parrallel suggested by these great names is nearly complete. Like Calhoun, Corpernicus gave up a physical and mental frame of superhuman vitality to the discovery of truth, and a struggle with the monstrous errors of his day. Both died of sheer exhaustion. Both embodied the true system; one of the political, the other of the astronomical, science, in a single work. Both died before their works could pass from the press. Corpernicus, indeed, saw the proof sheets of his undying volume, "On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies;" they were placed in his hand when the chill of death was on it,—and they fell from his nerveless grasp,—to be lifted up again by the windy acclamations of a world. Calhoun never saw the child of his heart; died without the supreme moment of prophetic triumph which illuminated the lonely dissolution of that stern soul as the sudden burst of a setting sun lights up the last moment of a winter day. But not less certain is the accomplishment of his long labor. Not less certainly will ages yet unheard of thunder at his tomb the pæan of his praise. He has done for political science what Corpernicus did for physical science. The one laid bare the machinery by which the sun and the planets accomplish their harmonious order. The other has manifested the principles on which the nations and bright sovereignties of earth shall hereafter live and move with harmony and an order not less certain and perfected, than their glorious prototypes in yonder majestic hemisphere, "fretted with golden fire." *Sta sol, ne moveare!*—is the solemn inscription on the tomb of Warsaw. It might serve at Charleston too, for him who has shown to all the fixed star of the sovereign State.

Richmond Examiner.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Our friends of the Wilmington Journal, in an article which we copied on the 14th, suggested Tuesday the 4th day of May as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention. We have no objection to the time mentioned; but after consulting with our friends, we are of the opinion that it would be best to hold the Convention at a somewhat later day. We have examined the run of the Courts, and find that they will nearly all be over by about the middle of May, thus giving an opportunity to a large majority of the more active and prominent members of the party to be present; and with this fact in view and for other reasons, we would most respectfully suggest THURSDAY, the 13th day of May, as a suitable time. It would be impossible to name a day which would suit the convenience of all; but we hope the day above mentioned will meet the approbation of our friends generally, and that every one who wishes to be present, will make some sacrifices in order to attend.

The Democratic National Convention will assemble on the 1st day of June, and the time between the 13th of May and that day will be ample to enable the two State Delegates to be informed of their election and get ready for their journey. This will leave, also, just twelve weeks for the Gubernatorial campaign, which, it strikes us, will be as long a period as could be reasonably desired.

We hope to see a full attendance. Let the farmers, as well as the professional members of the party turn out, and come up in their strength to the Convention. The ensuing campaign will be of more importance to the party and to the State at large, than any which has taken place in the last fifteen years. Hold your Meetings, then, brother Democrats—put your principles again on record, and then assemble once more in general Convention to speak to the State, and to act for the interest and welfare of the party generally. The signs are all auspicious. Victory will again perch upon our banners, provided we are true to ourselves and to the great principles which we have in charge.

CITY ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election held in this City on Monday last, for Intendant and seven Commissioners:

INTENDANT.

W. Dallas Haywood, no opposition, 190 votes. Scattering votes, 14.

COMMISSIONERS WESTERN WARD.

S. W. Whiting, 27; A. M. Gorman, 27; C. W. D. Hutchings. 21; Thomas Briggs, 25. Messrs. Whiting and Gorman elected.

COMMISSIONERS MIDDLE WARD.

Seaton Gales, 40; Edward Yarbrough, 34; Thomas R. Fentress, 28; E. P. Guion, 18: John Primrose 18. Messrs. Gales, Yarbrough, and Fentress elected.

COMMISSIONERS EASTERN WARD.

Eldridge Smith, 72; Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, 40; William C. Upchurch, 37; Samuel Rowland 37. Messrs. Smith and Hogg elected.

John J. Christophers was elected Constable in District No. 1, without opposition; and John Taylor was elected Constable in District No. 2, by the following vote: Taylor 52; Quinton Utley 35.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Gov. Reid's Levee, on Thursday evening last, was well attended, and passed off to the evident gratification of all. It was a pleasant assemblage of neighbors and friends, and was characterized by innocent hilarity and true social enjoyment. The Governor's tables were literally heaped with the "good things of life," served up in the most tempting manner.

We saw present a number of distinguished persons from a distance.

Every one must have been impressed by the cordial and unaffected manner of the Governor, and the ease and grace with which his amiable and accomplished Lady dispensed the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion.

DAILY MAIL.

We are pleased to find that an effort is now being made by the citizens of Raleigh, Greensborough and this place, to procure the establishment of a daily mail from Raleigh, Westward. We were called on last week, to subscribe to a petition for this purpose. The paper was then numerously signed. The great need of additional mail facilities, and the growing importance of this section of the State, are facts so well known and felt that we presume there is not a man in this whole region who would not most earnestly join in a petition at once so reasonable in itself, and, if granted, so beneficial to all. Messrs. Bland & Dunn have exhibited such a degree of business talent and enterprise, as to leave no room for doubting, that, should the new arrangement be made, there will be nothing lacking on their part.

Salisbury Watchman.

We subscribe to the above. The Western part of this State is justly entitled to a daily mail, and we hope the effort now making to establish one, will succeed. In common with many citizens, we look to the members of Congress from this State to use their influence and best exertions in behalf of this movement.

The Washington Union of Friday last says: "We lament to learn from a telegraphic report dated at Louisville, the 13th instant, that the venerable Mrs. Polk died the day before at her residence in Columbia of apoplexy. She was the mother of ex-President Polk, and of the present Colonel Wm. Polk, who represents so ably the District within which the family settled after their removal from North Carolina."

The Baltimore Sun is of the opinion that there must be something of an extraordinary nature transpiring in our foreign relations, as the Navy Department is actively engaged in ordering vessels to prepare for sea and in collecting supplies and munitions of war. Among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened by two additional vessels.

We have received the two first numbers of "The Southerner," which paper takes the place of the Tarborough Press, formerly published by George Howard, Esq. The Southerner is conducted by George Howard, Jr. Esq., and is a useful and interesting sheet. We hope it may be well sustained.

Scott stock is said to be still rising. It is even rumored that he intends to come out soon for the fugitive-slave law. Seward, it is said, will go for him any way, in the hope of perpetuating his influence *after* Scott shall have been elected, and of enjoying the spoils. We shall see what comes of it.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt in Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the 10th instant. They lasted ten or twelve seconds, and in Warwick some alarm was manifested, there being a general shaking of houses. A similar shock was observed at Goldsborough, in this State, recently.

The name of Abram's Plains (Post office) in Granville County, has been changed to Sassafras Fork.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is now in session, in the Capitol, in this City, present

THOMAS RUFFIN, Chief Justice.
FREDERICK NASH, Judge.
RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Judge.
WILLIAM EATON, Jr., Attorney General.
JAMES IREDELL, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.
O. H. PERRY, Assistant Clerk.
J. T. C. WIATT, Marshall.

The following members of the Bar have been in attendance during the present Term:

Robert Strange, of Fayetteville.
James T. Morehead, of Greensborough.
John R. J. Daniel, of Halifax.
Patrick H. Winston, of Wadesborough.
Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville.
David Reid, of Duplin.
Duncan K. McRae, of Wilmington.
A. R. Kelly, of Moore.
John B. Troy, of Lumberton.
James Banks, of Fayetteville.
John W. Norwood, of Hillsborough.
John A. Gilmer, of Greensborough.
George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford.
John Kerr, of Yanceyville.
R. R. Heath, of Edenton.
J. Parker Jordan, of Perquimons.
John H. Haughton, of Pittsborough.
James W. Bryan, of Newbern.
George Greene, of Newbern.
T. B. Venable, of Oxford.
Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton.
W. N. H. Smith, of Murfreesborough.
David A. Barnes, of Northampton.
Gen. Ebringhaus, Elizabeth City.
R. S. Donnell, of Washington.

The resident members of the Bar who have been in attendance, are as follows: James Iredell, R. M. Saunders, John H. Bryan, William H. Haywood, Jr. B. F. Moore, Geo. W. Haywood, H. W. Miller, Perrin Busbee, H. W. Husted, and S. H. Rogers.

The following cases have been argued during the present Term:

THURSDAY, January 15.

State *vs.* Dean, from Guilford—argued by Attorney General for the State, and Morehead and J. H. Bryan for the defendant. State *vs.* Weaver, from Forsythe—argued by Attorney General for the State, and J. H. Bryan and Morehead for the defendant. Strong *vs.* Menzies, in Equity from Rockingham—argued by Morehead for plantiff, and Miller, Kerr, and Gilmer for defendant.

FRIDAY, January 17.

McRae *vs.* Morrison, from Montgomery—argued by Mendenhall for plaintiff and Strange for defendant. State *vs.* Cheek, from Chatham—argued by Attorney General for the State, and G. W. Haywood and Haughton for defendant. State *vs.* Allen, from Stanley—submitted by Attorney General for the State. Robinson *vs.* Threadgill, from Montgomery—argued by Strange for plaintiff and Winston and Mendenhall for defendant.

SATURDAY, January 17.

State *vs.* Uzzell, from Franklin—argued by Attorney General for the State. Threadgill *vs.* West, from Anson—argued by Strange for plaintiff and Winston for defendant. Kerr *vs.* Kirkpatrick, in Equity from Guilford—argued by J. H. Bryan for plaintiff and Miller for defendant.

We shall continue to give the cases as they are argued, and also the decisions, when announced.

HON. MR. BUCHANAN AND KOSSUTH.

The following letter from this distinguished statesman, says the Washington Union, has been brought to our notice by a friend. It escaped us at the time of its appearance, or it should have been published as an eloquent expression of the thoughts inspired by the visit of Kossuth to Philadelphia, and as showing that Mr. Buchanan is behind none of his countrymen in sympathy for the Hungarian cause, and in sentiments of just disapprobation of the conduct of Russia in violating the sacred right of all nations to settle for themselves their forms of government:

"WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster.)
December 23, 1851.

"GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with your invitation, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, to attend the Kosseth banquet at Philadelphia on Friday next. I regret that indispensable engagements will deprive me of the pleasure and the privilege of expressing in person, on that very interesting occasion, my warm sympathy and high admiration for Kossuth and for Hungary.

In common with our countrymen, I witnessed with deep interest the commencement of the heroic struggle of Hungary to assert and to maintain her ancient national independence against the House of Hapsburg-Lorrain. When in the progress of this struggle it became manifest that under the guidance of Gov. Kossuth the institutions of Hungary, which had kept the peasants in servile subjection, were to be forever abolished, and this down-trodden race were to be elevated to the dignity, equality, and privileges of freemen, every American heart beat with intense anxiety for the success of the glorious cause. Sympathy to the same extent has never been felt amongst us for any foreign people, except those of oppressed Ireland. The intervention of Russia, however, in violation of the clearest principles of the law of nations, has, for the present, blighted all the bright prospects which the heroism of Hungary had raised. Yet one good effect may follow from the unjustifiable interference of Czar. This may teach the people of western Europe to place faith in the predictions of Napoleon, that Europe must become either republican or Cossack, and thus arouse them to a sense of their common danger. If they would live as freemen, they must be willing to die like freemen under the standard of human liberty, in whatever portion of their continent this may be unfurled. The great struggle would seem now to be impending; and may Heaven protect the right! May the cause of human liberty prove triumphant; and may Hungary emerge from the conflict, under the guidance of her patriotic and enlightened Governor, a free, an independent, and a powerful republic!

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To the Committee."

CLAY AND KOSSUTH. One of the Correspondents of the New York Tribune thus notices the close of the recent interview between Clay and Kossuth:

"When Kossuth rose to depart, Mr. CLAY also raised himself from his chair, and taking KOSSUTH'S hands in his, he placed the other upon the shoulder of the exile, and with deep feeling, invoked the blessing of Heaven upon him. The bosom of Kossuth swelled with emotion, and the tears rolled down the veteran cheeks of the great Kentuckian, as he added, that on every day his life should be spared, his fervent prayers should ascend to Almighty God for the protection of the noble exile, and for his restoration to his native country. Vive HENRY CLAY."

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS. The Eastern (Me.) Argus publishes a letter from Hon. Mr. Appleton, addressed to Mr. Webster, with the proceedings of the meeting held at Portland, asking the influence of our government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish State prisoners. Mr. Webster says that he has already addressed a letter to the American Minister in England, and hopes for success.

The Whig State Convention for North Carolina will be held in this City, on Monday the 26th day of April next.

Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the third district of New Hampshire.

ELOQUENCE.

Kossuth was received by the Legislature of Maryland, in session at Annapolis when he passed through that place on his way North; and his reply to the address of welcome on the part of the Senate, is a most impressive and splendid specimen of eloquence. He opens as follows:

"Mr. President: The stormy current of my life has offered several moments to me when the importance of the occasion, connected with associations of historical intetest, impressed a deep emotion upon my mind.

But perhaps never yet in my life has the memory of the past made such a glowing impression upon me as here.

I bow with reverential awe before history in bowing before you, Senators of Maryland, in this glorious hall, the sanctuary of immortal deeds, hallowed by the memory of immortal names. [Applause.]

Before I thank the living, let me look to those dead whose spirits dwell within these walls, (looking at the portraits that hung upon the walls,) living an unimperishably life in the glory, freedom and happiness of your great United Republic, destined, as I confidently hope, to become the corner-stone of the future of Humanity.

Yes, there they are, the glorious architects of the independence of this Republic, grown up to such a giant in such a short time.

There is *Thomas Stone*; there, your Demosthenes, *Samuel Chase*; (pointing to the portrait of each, as named;) there, *Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, who designedly added that epithet to the significance of his name, that nobody should be mistaken about who was the *Carroll* who dared the noble deed, and was rewarded by being the last of his illustrious companions, whom God called to the Heavenly Paradise, after he had long enjoyed the paradise of freedom on earth; and here, *William Paca*;—all of them signers of the Declaration of American Independence—that noblest, that happiest page in mankind's history." [Applause.]

After a few words in relation to Gov. Paca, he breaks forth as follows:

"Ye spirits of the departed! cast a ray of consolation by the thundering voice of your nation over that downtrodden land, whose elect chief, a wandering exile for having dared to imitate the inspiration of your manly hearts, lays the trembling hopes of an oppressed continent before the generous heart of your people—now not only an independent nation, but also a mighty and glorious power on earth. [Applause.]

Alas! what a difference in the success of two like deeds! Have I not done what ye did? Yes, I have. Was the cause for which I did it not alike sacred and just as yours? It was. Or have we not fought to sustain it with equal resolution as your brethren did! Bold though it be to claim a glory such as America has, I am bold to claim, and say—yes, we did. And yet what a difference to the result! And where this difference? Only out of that single circumstance that, while you, in your struggle, met with assistance, we, in ours, met not even with "fair play"—because when we fought there was nobody on earth to maintain the laws of nature's God.

America was silent and England did not stir; and while you were assisted by a French *King*, we were forsaken by a French *Republic*—itself now trodden down, because it has forsaken us!"

He concludes as follows:

"Oh! it is not a mere capricious change of fate, that the exiled governor of that land whose name, four years ago, was scarcely known on your glorious shores, and which now (oh, let me have the blessings of this faith) is dear to the generous heart of America; it is not a mere chance that Hungary's exiled chiefs thanks the Senators of Maryland for the high honor of public welcome in that very Hall where the first Continental Congress met; where your great Republic's glorious constitution was framed; where the treaty of acknowledged independence was ratified, and where you, Senators, guard with steady hand the sovereign State's rights of your own State, united to thirty else, not to make you less free, but to make you more mighty—to make you a power on earth.

I believe there is the hand of God in history. You assigned a place in this hall of freedom to the memory of Chatham, for having been just to America, by opposing the stamp act, which awoke your nation to resistance.

Now, the people of England think, as once Pitt, the elder thought, and honors with deep reverence the memory of your Washington.

But suppose the England of Lord Chatham's time had thought as Chatham did, and his burning words had moved the English aristocracy to be just towards the colonies; those four men there (turning to the portraits) had not signed your country's independence; Washington were perhaps a name "unknown, unhonored and unsung," and this proud constellation of your glorious stars had perhaps not yet risen on mankind's sky—instead of being now about to become the sun of freedom. [Applause.] It is thus Providence acts.

Let me hope, sir, that Hungary's unmerited fate was necessary, in order that your stars should become such a sun.

Sirs, I stand, perhaps, upon the very spot where your Washington stood, a second Cincinnatus, consummating the greatest act of his life. The walls which now listen to my humble words, listened to the words of his republican virtue, immortal by their very modesty. Let me, upon this sacred spot, express my confident belief that if he stood here now he would tell you that his prophecy is fulfilled; that you are mighty enough to defy any power on earth in a just cause, and he would tell you that there never was and never will be a cause more just than the cause of Hungary, being, as it is, the cause of oppressed humanity."

During the delivery of this eloquent Speech, says the Baltimore Sun, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and in the midst of congratulations and greetings the Senate adjourned.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamers El Dorado and Panama have arrived at New York, with the latest intelligence from California. The El Dorado brought $1,400,000 in gold, and the Panama $1,500,000.

Two millions nine hundred thousand dollars is "clear grit" by two steamers, and any quantity still to come! Mr. Webster, by the way, said not long since that California was not worth a dollar; and we think it was Mr. Badger who voted in secret session of the Senate to cede the country back to Mexico, or, at least, to refuse to take it in the treaty of peace. What statesmen!

The intelligence from the mining districts in California continues favorable. The news from the country is generally unimportant.

In the *Courier* of the 8th inst., we mentioned the sale of forty-two negroes at an average of $400 each, as an evidence that this species of property is advancing in our State, and to prove that that assertion still holds good, we have only to state that one hundred and twenty-three, sold yesterday by P. J. Porcher, averaged as we have been informed, $448 each, and that one gang of sixteen prime hands averaged $612 50 each.

Chas. Courier.

Negroes are commanding better prices now, we believe, than they have ever commanded heretofore. We learn that at the late sale, in Edgecombe County, of the property of the Hon. Richard Hines, deceased, negro mechanics brought from $1,100 to $1,500; and that common hands were knocked off at bids proportionably high.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that several companies are now engaged on the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, and that the President of the Road expects to have from thirteen to fifteen miles of it completed by the close of the present year.

Gov. Boutwell, Democrat, has been re-elected by the Legislature, Governor of Massachusetts

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1852.

SENATE.

After the transaction of the ordinary morning business, the resolution in relation to the printing of the returns of the seventh census was taken up and debated at length by Messrs. Bright, Smith, Hale, Dawson, Hamlin, Butler, and others. On motion by Mr. Pearce, its further consideration was postponed for three weeks.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged for the most part in receiving and referring reports (bills and resolutions) from committees. The only bill finally disposed of was that from the Committee on the Judiciary, for the punishment of those who may set fire to mechanics' shops, or any other out-buildings in this District.

During the day Mr. Dunham, from the select committee, reported a bill as a substitute for the bill making warrants issued under the bounty land law of September, 1850, assignable; which was read, and after some discussion, laid over.

WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1852.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, giving estimates for deficiencies in the appropriations for that department for the present fiscal year.

The bill making land warrants assignable was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Bradbury reported the French spoliation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up in the first week in February.

Clerks were allowed to the Committees on the Post Office and Post Roads, on Naval Affairs, and on Commerce, after a short debate, by a decided vote.

The memorial in relation to flogging in the navy was then taken up; and

Mr. Mallory addressed the Senate at length in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, that that punishment be reinstated.

Without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bissell delivered a speech against some of the provisions of the bill reported by Mr. Dunham from the select committee to consider the best mode of making land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable; after which, the morning hour having expired, the subject was passed over—Mr. Tuck being entitled to the floor when it next comes up. Subsequently, the propriety of sending back or laying on the table the report from the Secretry of the Interior announcing the deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of his department for the current fiscal year, was debated by Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Bayly, Letcher, and Houston. That report being referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Houston called the attention of the House to the embarrassments surrounding the Committee of Ways and Means, on account of the failure of the public printer to furnish the message and accompanying documents in print, without which that committee could take no further step in the prosecution of the important duties devolving upon them. He proposed to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report the condition of the work, and whether the contractor had not violated his contract in several important particulars. But, objection being made by Mr. Stanly, this resolution was not then considered. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1852.

SENATE.

Mr. Clemens presented the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, expressive of the sense of that assembly on the true policy of the United States with regard to foreign nations. They recommend that relations of amity be sustained with all nations of the world, and that the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of European matters be adhered to.

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of E. K. Collins and his associates, asking Congress to increase the compensation allowed them for transporting the mails on the Collins' line of steamers. Referred to the committee on naval affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pearce presented the petition of Charles Fletcher, asking Congress to grant him a charter to construct a railroad within the District, commencing at a point out of the city limits, running thence northwesterly to such a point on the boundary of the District as may be suggested by the engineer to connect with such other road as may be authorized by the State of Maryland, to pass near Rockville and Poolesville, to the Point of Rocks, there to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Borland introduced bills granting land to Arkansas for railroad purposes, and one granting the Hot Springs of Arkansas to that State.

The subject of flogging in the navy was again taken up, and Mr. Mallory concluded his remarks in support of the restoration of flogging.

Mr. Hale replied briefly, and the subject was postponed for a week.

After a short executive session, Mr. Jones introduced a joint resolution authorizing an investigation into the causes of explosions of steam boilers, and the best means to prevent the same.

And then on motion, the Senate adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 19th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, moved a joint resolution in favor of non-intervention, to prevent intervention of one nation with the affairs of another; and recognising the right of every people to choose that form of government which they may deem most conductive to their prosperity and happiness; and condemning the late interference of Russia with the affairs of Austria with reference to Hungary.

It was proposed to refer the resolution to the committee on Foreign Affairs, when it was objected to under the rule, and no further action was had.

Mr. Houston here endeavored to induce the House to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, but the bill reported by the select committee, relative to the assignment of Bounty Land Warrants, being the first business in order, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, addressed the House at length, in opposition to the bill. A bill to the same effect, he said, had already been passed by the House, and which he understood would be passed by the Senate.

He said he did not dissent to the principle of the first section permitting an assignment of the warrants, but he was satisfied that the method which was proposed would never answer. The third and fourth sections embraced the whole scheme of the bill, the effect of which would be to squander away the public domain, by means totally distinct from the tenor of the bill of 1850, and which went to introduce new classes of claims for bounty land warrants, involving an expenditure of which few could have any idea.

Mr. Dunham, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee, moved as an amendment, that the assignment be made under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. He attributed the opposition manifested yesterday by Mr. Bissell, of Illinois, to a desire on his part to pass an order embracing his own particular views; and rather than the bill should not pass, would be willing that the bill should fail entirely. The amendment, he said, embodied his own views, and left it to the Secretary of the Interior in cases of fraud being practised, to change the rule so as to prevent its repetition.

Mr. Bissell was about to reply to a query propounded by Mr. Dunham, as to how much it would cost to register the warrants, and how much had been paid for services performed, when Mr. Houston moved to take up the business on the Speaker's table—the morning hour having expired.

The bill appropriating $1200 to fit up a room for the Congressional Library, which had been sent from the Senate, was then taken up and passed.

The House having disposed of all the business on the Speaker's table, and 3 o'clock having arrived, adjourned to meet to-morrow.

The papers of New York seem to agree as to the fact that although the delegates from New York to the Baltimore Convention, appointed by District Conventions are almost equally divided between the two sections of the party, a very large majority of them are in favor of the nomination of Gov. Marcy for the Presidency. It is confidently believed that Gov. M. would receive the vote of all parties in New York and carry that important State in the November election Should he receive the nomination at Baltimore, and Gen. Scott be the Whig candidate, and signs now indicate the latter fact, we have no doubt that the voice of the people North and South, will make good old Richelieu's saying, "The *pen* is mightier than the *sword*." *Rich. Enq.*

FREE SUFFRAGE.

It is known to all our readers that an Act was passed at the last Legislature to submit directly to the people the question of Free Suffrage; and were we disposed to doubt the policy of the doctrine we could not refrain from giving our assent to any measure so evidently according with the will of the people expressed both in and out of the Legislature. The Constitutional majority required to pass the Act, three-fifths of the members of each House, carries with it the strongest argument in its favor, and one in our minds, insuperable. One cannot disregard the voice of the people so directly and so openly expressed; an expression which ought and does in a great measure remove all doubts about the propriety of the proposed change in the Constitution. But aside from this popular demonstration, there are many and good reasons for this change. It is said the two Houses represent distinct interests in society, one has a personal and the other a property qualification, so that these two constituent elements are representing separately, and therefore liable to no imposition from each other. But as the Legislature is now framed is this the case? Is there not a great deal of property not represented at all in the Senate, while there is a great disposition to represent alone a man with fifty acres of Land? Where is the representation of Bank Stock, or Stock in any Corporation? Where is the representation of Merchandise, and of other articles which form peculiarly the only objects of enterprise in our State? Can it be said that this interest is not as vital and permanent as the landed interest? Can it be said that a man's interest in Rail Road, Canal and Navigation Companies is not as important to him and the public as Land? What peculiar charm has Land over other property as to deserve so much of the fostering care of the Government, when its actual value is so small in comparison to other interests that are entirely neglected? The distinction is an imaginary, not a real one.

We as heretofore declare ourselves without reserve, in favor of Free Suffrage, and not so much because the doctrine is popular and supported by the current of public opinion, which cannot be mistaken, but because we believe it abolishes a useless and odious distinction between the two classes of voters in our community. This distinction is barely kept up in a half dozen States out of thirty-one; and there is no reason why a law which has never been adopted in some States, and abolished in most if not all the others, should remain in our Statute Book. We hope as the people have begun this matter they will now carry it out fully, and send such men to the next Legislature as will vote for Free Suffrage and let it finally be adopted without the trouble or expense of a Convention. The array of the East against the West would be brought directly in contact in a Convention, which might lead to very serious results. Besides we have had a bad example set before us in the case of the Virginia Convention, which set until hundreds and thousands of dollars were spent, and that with no apparent good. We are in favor of an alteration in the Constitution by Legislative enactment, and in that way alone; and we believe the people will so decide at the next August Election.

Halifax Republican.

KOSSUTH AND INTERVENTION. Our correspondent "T." in a communication of much force, notices the comments made by our friend "J. F. P." upon his observations, submitted to us some weeks ago, respecting the questions of international law raised by the great Hungarian, who has just left our city. We would say nothing calculated in any degree to check the generous enthusiam which follows everywhere the noble exile; but we at the same time desire not to be understood as losing sight of the importance of guarding most carefully the policy of avoiding entangling alliances with European powers, such as this policy has been interpreted by the patriots and statesmen who have conducted our foreign relations. There is an immense difference between the expression of our sympathy, both as a government and people, with the cause of the oppressed, and the adoption of measures which would make us parties to the measures necessary to relieve that cause and enable it to disarm the oppressor. In the one case we are but using the moral power which is the necessary attendant of our own character as a free people; in the other case, we are employing our material power, and necessarily expose ourselves to be acted upon by the same power—a step which no nation should take unless its own rights of independence and safety are seriously threatened.

It is true it may be alleged that there is in the recent conduct of Russia, and the other members of the Holy Alliance, a movement against all constitutional governments, and that no occasion should be omitted by the United States to assist any counter-movement wherever there is a prospect of its being successful. To this it is a sufficient reply that here, on this continent, we have already taken the position necessary to our own safety against the encroachments of European powers; and that beyond the limits of this continent, where our means of action are not likely to be exerted with effect, except at risks which would be hazardous to our own liberties, it is better that our moral example and opinion should be the only instruments employed to discountenance oppression, and to point out the system by which popular sovereignty may be maintained.

It is possible that cases may arise where the material force of the United States, acting from a sense of self-preservation, would take part in a European war; but certainly no such cases have yet arisen, and it is perhaps better not anticipate them. Let us wait until they happen before we undertake to say how we will dispose of them. But let us all the time be understood by the whole world as sympathizing deeply with every oppressed nation, and as holding in utter abhorrence those despots who by brute force make their own will the measure of law and order.

Washington Union.

FREE SUFFRAGE. We publish in another column the Proclamation of Gov. Reid, issued in conformity with an act of the last Legislature, in reference to the question of the extension of suffrage. This question will be submitted to the next Legislature; and, if approved, will then be submitted to the people for their final ratification. It has already passed through the first stage of its progress. At the last State elections, the people declared in its favor by triumphantly electing a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. And it will become the duty of the people to select their candidates for the Legislature with direct reference to this matter. It will not do now to recede from a principle founded in right and justice, and approved by a majority of the people of the State. But the Democracy have the matter in hand—it is *their* measure—*they* originated it—they gave it form and shape, and *they* will consummate it, under the leadership of their tried and faithful champion, DAVID S. REID.

While on this subject, we will venture to make a prediction. Our Whig friends will not dare to "*face the music*" of Free Suffrage in the approaching campaign, but will attempt to steal *Democratic thunder!* Their man Manly was beaten in the last contest because of his opposition to this republican principle; and they ain't a going to risk another defeat on *that* ricketty platform—take our word for it. They ain't in the habit of sticking to measures that ain't popular; but we tell 'em in advance, if they can't keep their heads above water without jumping on our raft, they must drown—that's all!

Democratic Pioneer.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist and Republic* of yesterday states that on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, two persons came to the house of Mr. HERRING, in Columbia county, on the Washington Road, nine miles above Augusta, and called him to the front door, and requested to be allowed to stay all night. He asked them in. They told him to come out, as they had a horse and buggy with them. As soon as he got outside the door, he was shot down. Mrs. HERRING then barred the door, and prevented the entrance of the murderers. About an hour afterwards, they returned and fired through an auger hole in the door, and killed her. She died in a few minutes after being shot. They then entered the house and took therefrom one hundred and seventy dollars.

Mr. HERRING survived to give the above particulars of the atrocious affair, and was still living at the last accounts. He was shot twice, and had two balls in his body. There is no prospect of his recovery from his wounds. He states that one of the men was a large and powerful mulatto. The other a white man.

A pack of good track dogs have been procured and put in pursuit.

Mr. and Mrs. HERRING were an elderly couple, aged about 60 years each, and were living by themselves, there being no other persons, white or black, living on their premises.

DIVISION OF SURRY.

A public meeting was held at Pilot Master Ground the 3rd day of January, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the subdivision of Surry County and forming two new counties out of the same, including a portion of Stokes, Ashe and Wilkes. On motion of James Lovill, Esq., W. W. Wolff, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jubilee Marion and D. C. Wolff appointed Secretaries; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the proposed subdivision of Surry and attaching a portion of Stokes Ashe and Wilkes to the same, and forming two new Counties.

2d. That as the amount of territory we ask from Stokes Ashe and Wilkes, depends entirely upon their charity, we are unwilling to do any thing which will interfere with the present location of their county towns.

3d. That we approve of the proposed location of our county seat to be on the the Hollow Road at War Hill.

4th. That we will vote for no man for the next legislature who is not the avowed advocate of the proposed subdivision of Surry, be he either whig or democrat.

5th. That the Chairman appoint twenty delegates in addition to those already appointed, to attend the general meeting to be held at Rockford, on Tuesday of next February Court.

6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editors of the Standard, Greensborough Patriot, and People's Press, with the request that they be published.

Under the 5th Resolution the Chairman appointed Pleasant H. Martin, Elijah Warden, John Hauser, Samuel Scott, Peyton Owen, Samuel Hauser, John Allen, Emanuel Spainhower, William Cullar, Henry Krouse, R. E. Marion, H. R. Lehman, John M. Marion, Joseph Fulk, Jubilee Marion, James Fulk, Wesley Stone, Edmund Denny, as delegates.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. W. WOLFF, *Chr'n.*

J. MARION, D. C. WOLFF. } *Sec's.*

WE, the people of the District of Westfield, together with a large and respectable assemblage of the people from the adjoining Districts—public notice having been given thereof—convened at War Hill, on this, the 10th of January, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subdivision of Surry County, and forming two new Counties out of parts of Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe.

The Meeting being called to order by the Rev. Henry Steele, on motion of William Hill, H. Steele, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Willie Patterson appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, William Hill being called upon, explained the abject of the meeting in a few and appropriate remarks.

On motion of William Hill, a committee of ten was appointed to draft Resolutions for the further action of the meeting, viz: Anderson Cook, Jonas Simmons, Charles Hill, Wm. Hollensworth, John Blair, Robert Hill, Benjamin Taylor, Evan Davie, Joel Hill, and William Hill. Whereupon said committee retired and in a short time returned with the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a division of Surry was made by Act of Assembly, in 1850; that notwithstanding we, the people of Westfield, voted for said division, at the same time we voted for it singly—an eye to the subdivision of the North side of said County, forming two Counties out of parts of Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe; and unless a subdivision can be had we are aggrieved by the central division of the County, unless a new location can be had other than the present location called Dobson. Be it therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held at Rockford on Tuesday of February Court, for the purpose of devising ways and means in and through which we can obtain a subdivision of said County.

2nd. That this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to said Convention, viz: Evan Davis, Henry Steele, Wiley Patterson, S. A. Needham, Thomas Martin, Anderson Cook, Jonas Simmons, Charles Hill, W. R. Bitting, John Blair, Joel Hill, William Hill, Benj. Taylor, Jeremiah Gray, Wm. E. Owens, Jas. H. Owens, Hiram Jessup, James H. Hollensworth, Rowley Chilton, John Adams, Joel Harrison, Martin Cox, David Womyss, J. D. Davis, J. W. Davis, and John Cain; who are hereby instructed to unite in said Convention to devise ways and means by and through which we can affect more certainly a subdivision of the County aforesaid.

3d. That this meeting disapprove of the present location, Dobson, as the permanent seat of justice for Surry County—that it is in direct violation of the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly; thereby depriving the people East of the centre of Surry County—as found by commissioners and reported by them under act of Assembly—of the rights and immunities reserved to them under said act.

4th. That this meeting never will submit to so direct a violation of their rights; and further,

5th. That they approve and most heartily concur in all action taken on the arrest and further progress of the erection of the Court-house at Dobson, until our rights can be fully adjusted, either at the ballot-box or by judicial authority.

6th. That this meeting appoint Col. Thomas Martin and W. R. Bitting as members to attend a meeting to be held in Stokes County for the purpose of asking the people of that County to designate or agree upon a line cutting off the west side of said County to form a part of the proposed county with the east side of Surry.

7th. That this meeting concur in the proposed location of War Hill, as being a most suitable place for a permanent seat of justice for the proposed county.

8th. That this meeting do most unanimously agree to lay aside all party politics in the pending election for members of the next Legislature.

9th. That they will support no man as a candidate for either branch of the Legislature unless he be an avowed subdivision man, and pledged to carry out the division of said County, be he whig or democrat.

10th. That this meeting do instruct the delegation from Westfield when assembled in Convention, on Tuesday of February Court, at Rockford, to adhere to and most strictly carry out the 9th Resolution of this meeeting.

The above Resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the Standard, Greensboro' Patriot, and People's Press.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

HENRY STEELE, *Chr'n.*

WILEY PATTERSON, *Sec'y.*

THE MAILS, &c. On Wednesday the Northern cars did not arrive until 1 o'clock at night. The ice suddenly formed by the late spell, so obstructed the Potomac river—in some places 8 inches thick—that the Ice-boat Powhatan had great difficulty in cutting her way through, and did not reach Acquia Creek until 8 P. M.. She instantly returned, and reached Washington yesterday morning at 8 A. M., in a disabled condition, 3 feet of water in her hold, &c.—Stauch boat as she is, she has had a severe ordeal, and her officers deserve great credit for their energy and labors. They were to repair her yesterday, and this morning the travel from Richmond and Washington is to recommence.

We had, of course, no mail last night from the North.

On Tuesday the Curtis Peck was prevented by the ice from making her trip to Norfolk. She had not left yesterday morning, but was expected to get off last evening. Yesterday the weather was agreeable, and we trust that the ice will break away and at last open navigation, in every direction, permanently for the rest of the winter. *Rich. Enq. of Friday.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. *Thomas Clarke*, of North Carolina, Surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Tombstone, in the District of Edenton.

We cut the above from a newspaper published in the year 1802. Will any of our readers be good enough to inform us where the port of Tombstone was? *Raleigh (N. C.) Weekly Post.*

[The port of Tombstone was situated on Salmond Creek, Bertie county, about one and a half miles from its mouth, on the estate of Wm. Drew, Esq., who, being a large ship owner, had this place made a port of entry for his own convenience—all that is left of this port is the remains of an old wooden building. *Ed. Norfolk (Va.) Beacon.*]

Intervention in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 14. Both branches of the Legislature are occupied with the discussion of the intervention resolutions.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: I send the money enclosed to pay for the Standard another year, to be addressed to those whose names accompany this communication.

We have hard times here in the far West while laboring in the good cause of Democracy, but we are gaining ground. The people—the working, hard-fisted *people* are with us upon almost every question. It is really amusing to see the shiftings and turnings of certain men in our midst. Mr. Editor, I am not very old, but I have lived long enough to see several Whig dispensations. About three years ago a certain Mr. Manly came to our little village, saying I am the nominee of the great Whig party of North Carolina, preaching unto us repent, believe, and vote for him and Gen. Taylor, and we should be greatly blest. He would say to us, as one who spoke with authority, if you vote for Cass and Reid, war, famine, and pestilence be upon you!—your taxes will be $90,000,000, and "you will get territory not worth my old pencil case"—black men will take their seats in Congress from those territories, side by side with Clay, Calhoun and Webster—and your State Constitution will be completely demolished, &c. &c.

Well, time passed, and two years after this, this same Gov. Manly came again in our midst, saying to the people, I am your best friend—vote for me, and your little bare-foot boys shall have money to educate them—also, saying California must be admitted into the Union immediately, and that she was now worth a cart-load of pencil cases. Not only was this doctrine preached by Gov. Manly, but other eminent men among the Whigs. The people know very well what was the result.

I suppose it will not be long, Mr. Editor, before we will again be visited by another political preacher; and what he will say time will show. What *can* he say?

To be plain and candid, Sir, if David S. Reid is again a candidate his election is sure. The people generally are well pleased with his Administration, and will stand by him.

Don't be alarmed, Mr. Editor, if some men who fought so valiantly last Winter against Equal Suffrage, should come up missing next Winter.

WESTERN.

January 8, 1852

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PARENTAGE. Louis Napoloon Bonaparte, who is more of a man than the world have supposed, is the nephew of the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and grandson of Josephine, his first wife. This captivating woman had two children, both by her first husband—Eugene and Hortense Beauharnois. Louis Bonaparte, father of him who is now at the head of the French people, was the third brother of the great Napoleon, and born at Ajaccio, (Corsica,) on the 2d of September, 1778. His marriage with the daughter of Josephine was not his own choice, but brought about by the joint labor of Napoleon, and especially Josephine, who artfully accomplished many objects by which she hoped to make certain her own position as Empress. The first proposal was made to him in July, 1800, shortly after the return of the First Consul from the campaign, one of the conflicts of which was the battle of Marengo. He then gave it a decided negative. Not long after, it was renewed, but with no better success; and to escape further importunity, Louis Bonaparte made a tour of several months in Germany.

In October, 1801, Josephine not at all discouraged by the two previous refusals to comply with her proposals, made a fresh assault upon Louis. One evening, during a ball at Malmaison, she took him aside, Napoleon joined the conference, and after a long conversation, "they made him give his consent," in the language of Louis himself, and on the 4th of January, 1802, the contract, the civil marriage, and the religious ceremony took place at the private residence of the First Consul in Paris. Hortense Beauharnois had but just left the celebrated boarding school of Madame Campan, and had no more part in the affair than her husband—both being instruments in the hands of the first Consul and Josephine. "Never," wrote Louis, "was there a more gloomy ceremony; never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of the bitterness of a reluctant and ill-assorted union." And Madame Campan, who was at a ball given in honor of the event states that "every countenance beamed with satisfaction save that of the bride, whose profound melancholy formed a sad contrast to the happiness she might have been expected to evince; she seemed to shun her husband's very looks, lest he should read in hers the indifference she felt towards him."

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN AND MR. WEBSTER. *A Pretty Diplomatic Passage.* The Charge of Austria "near the Government" is certainly determined to show how utterly contemptible a human being can make himself in the service of a despotic master. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelahi North American, writing on the 13th, says:

"While closing my letter at this late hour of the night, it is announced to me from a respectable but unofficial source, that Mr. Hulsemann, the *charge d'affairs* from Austria, has addressed a formal communication to the President directly—thus overstepping the proprieties of official intercourse—complaining of the presence of the Secretary of State at the Kossuth dinner, and of the sentiments expressed by him on that occasion. Whether Mr. Webster may consider it proper under such circumstances to send him his passport or to give him a second edition of a 'certain letter' to which he referred to the speech, is more than I can venture to predict in the absence of fuller information. The public will understand that the present information is given with the qualification of the foregoing facts, as it is no part of my practice or inclination to make statements without undoubted authority in every instance."

In a telegraphic dispatch of the 13th, published in the same number of the paper, the correspondent adds:

"The letter from Chevalier Hulsemann to the President, referred to in my regular communication of last night, was transmitted yesterday, after the purpose to do so had been openly announced. It has not yet reached the department of State, but it will be received there to-day. The President and Mr. Webster had a private consultation on the subject this morning. It is not improbable that the Chevalier's passports will be presented to him."

Reception of Kossuth in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, January 13th. Kossuth did not reach here till 3 o'clock, owing to the breaking of a car wheel. He was received at the depot by members of the Legislature and an immense concourse of citizens. A procession was then formed, composed entirely of sleighs, which escorted the illustrious guest to Harris's Hotel, where accommodations had been provided. After dinner, the party proceeded to the State House, where Kossuth was presented to both houses of the Legislature. The great Magyar has been received with unbounded enthusiasm.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14th. The House met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The room was crowded with ladies, and an immense concourse filled the Rotunda and blocked up the passages. When the House was called to order, almost every seat was occupied by ladies.

The greatest excitement prevailed abont the building, and it was found necessary to send for the military, who arrived about 5 o'clock and drove the crowd out of the rotunda.

Kossuth, accompanied by the Reception Committee, soon after entered and was welcomed by Gov. Johnson in a handsome address, to which Kossuth replied in a speech of about 15 minutes duration. The confusion, however, was so great that nothing could be heard.

Passage of Intervention Resolutions by the New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 15th. The resolutions of sympathy with the cause of Hungary, protesting against the intervention of Russia and inviting Kossuth to visit Trenton, passed both Houses of the Legislature today.

SINGULAR RECEPTION. Some abolitionists in Boston, last week, contributed funds sufficient to defray the expense of a large hall for one evening, at South Boston, in order to hear a colored man, who had been a slave, give an account of his life. Instead of opposing slavery, however, he surprised and confused the contributors by defending it, and said he had no objection to going back to "Old Virginia." He was frequently interrupted, but persevered to the end of his statement.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill prohibiting persons, not citizens of the United States, from peddling in that State.

MARRIED,

In this City, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Thomas W. Tobey, Mr. J. H. Perry to Miss Mary A. Johnson, third daughter of Mr. Wiley W. Johnson, of this City.

On the 17th instant, by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr. Wiley A. Sneed to Miss Winnefred Hutchens, both of this County.

In this County, on the 8th instant, by John B. Johns, Esq., Mr. R. E. Bryant, to Miss Cynthia M. Walton; all of Wake.

In Wake county, on the 15th of January, by R. M. Brown Esq. Mr. James A. Parham, of Moore, to Miss Mary N. Freeman, daughter of Mr. Wyatte Freeman.

In Tallahassee, Florida, on the 10th instant, Mr. Joseph Husson, of New York, to Miss Susan H. Moseley, daughter of the Hon. William D. Mosely.

In Orange County, on the 8th instant, by Alexander Dickson, Esq., Mr. Stephen Cole to Miss Amanda Jackson. Also, on the same day, by John J. Freeland, Esq., Mr. William G. Crabtree to Miss Elizabeth McCauley.

In Franklin, on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Robert H. Hight o Miss Nancy Gupton. Also, on the 24th, Mr. Jesse Brown to Miss Mary Gupton. Also, on the 1st instant, Mr. Littlebery Johnson to Miss Rowena Upchurch.

In Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Thomas J. Robinson, esq., to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late John Huske, esq.

In Wilmington on the 14th inst., at Orange street Baptist Church, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. Edwin Arey, of Fayetteville, to Miss Melvina, youngest daughter of the late Wm. C. Williams, Esq., of that place.

On the 17th ult., at The Cottage, in Yadkin county, by Rev. R. W. Barber, C. S. Glenn, Esq., of Rockingham county, to Miss Ann S., daughter of Col. Jas. R. and Mrs. Susan Dodge, of Yadkin county.

DIED,

In this City, on Sunday last, William Anderson Stith, Esq., Merchant, aged 52 years. The deceased was a just, generous, and worthy man.

Near this city, on the 13th instant, Mr. Derrell Rogers, aged 76 years. The deceased was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, and leaves a large family and many friends to deplore his death.

On the 1st instant, at his residence in the County of Halifax, JAMES MOORE, in the 87th year of his age. He was born in 1764 and, when but sixteen years old, chose the enterprising and adventurous life of a sailor, and entered a Privateer during the year 1780. In 1790 he settled in the county of Halifax, at the place where he died, and where he reared a large family of children, to all of whom, by his industry and perseverance, he was enabled to give a good education. He was actively engaged in the business of a farmer and merchant, and amongst those who knew him, was remarkable as well for energy, promptitude and fidelity in his intercourse and dealings, as for hospitality and public spirit. Though he lived to follow to the grave all his daughters, and a number of his sons, yet it was permitted him to die, in the midst of descendants and friends, full of years and surrounded by blessings, in the possession of his mental faculties, and in the enjoyment of that hope of happiness hereafter which rests on a firm and unchanging faith in the promises of the Redeemer! In all the varied relations of life, as husband, parent, neighbor and citizen, he won esteem whilst living, and dying, has left a pure example to those who survive, enhanced and brightened by those virtues which were illustrated by sixty years of christian piety. He was for that length of time a member of the Methodist Church. Unto dust from whence they sprung are committed the mortal remains of the good, but their virtues are ever fresh in the remembrance of those who feel that "'tis not all of life to *live*, nor all of death to *die*." *Weldon Patriot*

At Savannah, Ga., on 8th inst., Dr. Hector McNeill, lately of Clio, S. C., (son of Wm. Neill, Esq. of Robeson county, N. C.)

Democratic Meeting in Wake.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Wake County will be held in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Monday of February Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention; and also to appoint Delegates to meet in Nashville to elect a Delegate from this Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention. A full attendance is requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

January 19, 1852. 22—

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Articoke—Green Globe.

Aparagus—Giant.

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pale, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, and French Sugar Cabbage, Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.

Mustard—White and Brown.

Nasturtium.

Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.

Okra.

Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.

Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.

Peas—Early Ceco Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.

Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.

Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Cap, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Spinage—Summer and Winter.

Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumual Marrow.

Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.

Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemerry, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. 22—

PIANA FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Sign of the Big Watch,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.

W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose h

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1814, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - - $ 12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

Female Classical Institute.

HILLSBOROUGH STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first Session for 1852, will begin on Wednesday, the 14th of January, and continue 5 months.

The course of instruction is thorough and extensive, embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Painting and Music; the entire charge for which will be met by the payment of fifty dollars, in advance, per Session.

Those who board in the Institution will be furnished with every domestic comfort at an additional charge of fifty dollars. The number of Boarders will be limited to 20, and early application should be made to ensure admittance.

Mathematics and Ancient Languages will be taught by competent male Teachers—Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, by Ladies who are eminently qualified for the duties. The Principal confidently assures his patrons that no pains will be spared to make the Institute what it purports to be, a Female Classical Instisute.

Tuition in the Regular English course,	$15
Ancient Languages and Mathematics, each	10
Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, each,	10
Music with use of Instrument,	20

BENNET T. BLAKE.
Principal and Proprietor.

December 1, 1851. 18—2w.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.

In the County of Nottoway,

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D I'Anson, do; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R.; Hon. R M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 893—w6w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Family School,

Warren County, near Littleton, N. C.

The next Session of this School will commence on Friday, the 16th of January.

TERMS.

For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College, Board and Tuition per session in advance $80.

For others, private application may be made.

J. DeB. HOOPER

Dec. 18, 1851. 15—w4t

Raleigh Academy.

THE 21st session of this Institution will again commence on the 7th of January, 1852.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Classics,	$25.
English,	16.

J. M. LOVEJOY,

Dec. 15, 1851. 14—4t.

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5,62 1-2) 887—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D.: 1851.

Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James J. Jones, dec'd.—*Petition for Dower.*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr Adv $5 62½) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margarett Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

9 Miles West of Oxford.

THE First session of this School for 1852 will commence on Thursday, the 15th day of January, and continue till the middle of June, at which time there will be a public Examination. This Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. F. Dance, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Dance has had some experience in teaching, and comes highly recommended by Dr. Smith, the President of Randolph Macon College, and by others of high standing.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7,50
The Higher branches of English,	12,50
" Classics,	15,00

For the purpose of encouraging parents and guardians to patronize this school the Trustees propose to take boarders at $5 per month, which will make this the cheapest good School in this section of country.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. W. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

Tar River P. O. Granville County, Dec. 27, 1851. 901—2w.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851 9—tlstP.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles. Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim door latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametlas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

Late Publications.

THE Manufacture of Steel; containing the practice and principles of working and making steel—a hand book for blacksmiths and workers in steel and iron, wagon-makers, die-sinkers, cutlers, and manufacturers of files and hardware, of steel and iron, and for men of science and art; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, author of the "Manufacturer of Iron," &c., &c., 16mo., scarlet cloth.

The Year Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meterology and astronomy, by John Jimbs, editor of "The Arcana of Science and Art," 16mo., 320 pages, scarlet cloth.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne Boleyn," with a finely graved portrait and fac simile, uniform with "The Secret and Historical Memoirs of Josephine," 2 vols., post 8vo., just ready, cloth, extra gilt.

Secret and Historical Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, first Wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by Mad'lle. Le Normand, 3d edition, with engravings, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Queens of France, by Mrs Forbes Bush, with portraits of Maria Antoinette, &c., just ready, a new and beautiful edition, uniform with the foregoing work, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; by Madame Campan, First Lady to the Bed-Chamber to the Queen; uniform in size and style with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," in 2 vols. with a portrait, post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., by Miss Benger, from the third London edition, uniform with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," 1 vol., post 8vo, cloth, extra gilt.

Lady's Historical Library, comprising Memoirs of the Most Celebrated Women in History; uniform style with the "Queens of England," scarlet cloth, extra.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities by Miss Sinclair, 12mo., cloth, gilt.

Leigh Hunt's Miscellanies, 500 pages, cloth, gilt.

American Flower Garden Directory, 1851, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by Robert Buist; the best practical work extant—10,000 copies have been sold, cloth, extra gilt.

American Farmer's Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Affairs, with engravings, from the last London edition, with numerous additions relative to this country by Governeur Emerson, royal 8vo, 1156 pp. 17 plates, full bound.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 12th, 1852 20—

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the

North Carolina Bookstore by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. F[illegible]ITH, Holmesville.,

Av[illegible]elles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. EVANS & COOKE. 2—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it. I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. The North Carolina Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, 1851. 12—

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians and medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.,

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.
Just to hand
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements; not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral Yours with respect. JULIA DEAN

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852 901—w3m.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Hd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 9—

FALL TRADE, 1851,

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish,